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United States Minister Foster has suspended the negotiations with Spain concerning the proposed new commercial treaty with the United States.

Every day something is transpiring to prove that in regard to certain appointments, the president hasn't much influence with this administration.

A battle between the Peruvian regular forces and the insurgents under Caceres near Jaen, on the 8th instant, resulted in severe losses to both sides and a victory for neither.

Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson, widow of the late president of the Pennsylvania railroad, has filed her cottage at Elberon with little children, orphans of Philadelphia merchants and engineers.

The new assistant postmaster general is removing republican postmasters at the rate of 300 a day. But over this slaughter of "offensive partisans" doesn't appease the appetite of the democratic party.

There are many black sheep doing official service for this administration, and one of the blackest is Higgins. The administration would like to get rid of him, but he seems to have Manning by the ears and won't go.

Four Brooklyn ministers, George E. Reed (Methodist), David N. Vandervoer (Reformed), Abraham J. Palmer (Methodist), and Archibald McCullough (Presbyterian), received the degree of doctor of divinity at recent college commencement.

Five thousand citizens of Quebec attended a meeting called to express sympathy for Louis Riel, at which a subscription was opened to defray the cost of his defense in the approaching trial. Considerable sums have already been pledged.

General Anuenkoff, of the Russian Engineer corps, has proposed a scheme for the construction of a ship canal from the Caspian Sea to Michael Bay, to avoid the transfer of cargo from deep to light draft vessels.

The prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio wants to get up joint discussions with the other candidates. He wants to do well to decline. He wants to get a good deal of free advertising, and to boost him in this thing the other candidates should take no part.

If the administration intended that the appointment of Mr. Eben E. Rexford, the poet, to be postmaster at Shoshone should be regarded as an acknowledgment of his standing as a writer of poetry, the administration has made a mistake. The office pays but \$250 a year.

Reports from the northwest territory state that the homeward movement of the troops under General Middleton, sent to quell the half-breed rebellion, has begun. It will be some days before they reach the railroad. All the troops are expected to concentrate at rendezvous in Winnipeg next week for general review before finally leaving for their respective home-quarters. All is now quiet at the seat of the recent hostilities.

The popular impression that great men's sons are seldom clever does not seem to be borne out by the facts. Senator Tugalis has a son who, it is thought, will be cleverer than his father. Oliver P. Morton's son bids fair to make his mark as a lawyer, and a son of Stephen A. Douglas is beginning to attract attention. John S. Wise is the clever son of a clever father, and young Breckinridge promises to keep alive the memory of his gifted father.

A great land slide occurred on Cherry mountain, near Littlejohn, New Hampshire, at 6 o'clock Friday morning. A point known as "Owl's Head" was stripped of a dense forest two miles long and fifteen rods wide. The debris extended half a mile from the base of the mountain, smashing in a barn belonging to Oscar Stanley, killing cattle and breaking both of Stanley's legs. He was milking at the time. The slide was caused by the heavy rains.

By a recent vote of the French chamber of deputies, an obsolete law, enacted during the French revolution, has been revived. The chamber voted on appropriating \$800,000 to be expended by the state in maintaining every seventh child born in French families. The law was enacted in the interest of the increase in the French population. The present enactment applies to either sex, and is confined to the children of parents in needy circumstances. An attempt to reject this latter restriction was negated by a vote of 200 to 121.

At the Amherst college alumni meeting last week, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, whose two sons were graduated this year, said that he wished that the college should, as he expressed it, "teach to teach the Latin and Greek languages and teach the Latin and Greek literatures." His idea was that young men should, in the preparatory schools, learn to read, read, read Latin and Greek at sight, and in the college take up more of a study of the literature. He thought that details were very often needless, and more general knowledge could be obtained in the same time, and knowledge which would be more useful.

The president has appointed Colonel John Gibbon, of the Seventh Infantry, to be a brigadier general of the army, vice General O. C. Augur, retired to-day. This appointment causes the following promotions: Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Merriam, Second Infantry, to be Colonel of the Seventh Infantry; Major J. S. Fletcher, Jr., Twenty-third Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Infantry; Captain Samuel Ovenshine, Fifth Infantry, to be Major of the Twenty-third

Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry Bombyn to be Captain of the Fifth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant M. T. Partello to be First Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry.

Secretary Chamberlain, of the Ohio state board of agriculture, makes the following estimates of the wheat crop in the United States: New York, 11,000,000 bushels; North Carolina, 2,500,000; Virginia, 2,400,000; Indiana, 21,000,000; Pennsylvania, 11,000,000; Illinois, 5,000,000; West Virginia, 1,500,000; Wisconsin, 15,000,000; Georgia, 2,000,000; Missouri, 9,500,000; Tennessee, 2,300,000; Kansas, 11,000,000; Maryland, 4,500,000; Nebraska, 10,000,000; Ohio, 17,850,000; California, 24,000,000; Michigan, 26,000,000; Minnesota, 34,000,000; Iowa, 30,000,000. The total of these thirteen principal states is 250,054,000 bushels. These states on a five years' average furnish 412,000,000 bushels of the 451,000,000 bushels produced in the United States and territories. Even if states given above yield a full average crop this year, the total for the United States on this basis will be not quite 300,000,000 this year, against an average of 451,000,000 and a last year's total of 331,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop is nearly average condition, but its trying time is yet to come. The disaster to the winter crop is now admitted by all who know the facts to be unprecedented. The weather for the last thirty days has been exceedingly good and what wheat there is of good quality.

"The senate sometimes rejects the new nomination; and what then becomes of the old incumbent? Is he out of office or is he still in? He has not been turned out by any exercise of the power of appointment, for no appointment has been made. That power has not been exercised. He has not been removed by any distinct and separate act of removal, for no such act has been performed or attempted. Is he still in, then, or is he out? In this dilemma those who maintain the power of removal as existing in the president are driven to what seems to be every man's hand. Upon just construction of the constitution, the power of removal is part of, or a necessary result from, the power of appointment, and therefore ought to be exercised by the senate concurrently with the president."

The foregoing extract is from a speech Daniel Webster made in the senate nearly forty years ago, and is being published by the journals which cling to the theory in case the senate rejects any of the that president's appointments, the persons suspended can resume their places. Webster has been dead thirty-three years and since he made the speech from which the Gazette prints an extract, both the law and the practice regarding the tenure of office have been changed. In 1869, when the senate and the house compromised their differences on the repeal of the tenure of office act, the best constitutional lawyers in the United States agreed that should the senate fail to confirm an appointment, the person removed should not be returned to office. The republicans suspended for being "offensive partisans," can not hope with any degree of reason, that their hopes to regain their positions will be realized. If they are kicked out now, they are out to stay during this hypocritical administration.

IOWA CALLING FOR ST. JOHN.
The prohibitory liquor law in Iowa has been in force, or rather it is said to be in force, just one year on the 4th of this month, and yet in every large city, and in many smaller ones the selling and the drinking of liquor go defiantly on. There can not be anything more positive in law than the prohibitory act of Iowa. It is sweeping in its scope, exceedingly plain in its language and the penalty for its violation would seem to be swift and sure. But in the face of these facts it does not prohibit.

Within the past week the authorities of twenty-nine cities of Iowa have been requested to give evidence as to whether prohibition does prohibit in their respective cities. In nineteen out of the twenty-nine principal cities, there were open saloons, the aggregate number of public drinking places being 916, which is an increase of 140 over the previous year. Attempts have been made here after time to give some force to the law, but in nearly all places, except in the smaller towns, these attempts have been miserable failures. Why this condition of things exists in Iowa is not the purpose of the Gazette to show. It is sufficient for the occasion to say that the law is a dead letter and there does not seem to be encouraging signs of promise that the law will be more respected in the future than it has been in the past.

The Macedonian call, which filled Paul with enthusiasm and gave him a new field for his remarkable powers, has a counter-part in the call of the prohibitionists of Iowa to St. John. But he won't respond as St. Paul did. He is now working where prohibition seems to be one of the impossible things, and thus hiding his one talent. In Wisconsin, his public speeches are not even like bread cast upon the waters to return in many days hence; but they are lost so far as any practical good is concerned. He is wasted in Iowa where prohibition is being put to a severe test, and if he has any love for the cause which he professes to champion, let him go where he can appeal to the reason, to the manhood and to the intelligence of the people of Iowa to give dignity and power to the statute which is trampled under the feet of those who neither respect law nor honor themselves. St. John said at Eau Claire the other day that prohibition was a success in Kansas (?) but that he did not know much about it in Iowa.

It was no credit to St. John that he should make this confession. He should know something about the results of prohibition in Iowa. If it is trampled under the feet of law-breakers, he should carry his oratory into that state, hold his

meetings and urge the people to stand by the solemn declaration of law which proclaims that the making and the selling of intoxicating liquors are forever prohibited in the state of Iowa. Let him use what power he has to make prohibition a success in the states where prohibitory acts have been passed, and then it will well become him to bring his forces into Wisconsin.

"GOOD" INDIANS
OF THE GEN. SHERMAN KIND LIKELY TO BE NUMEROUS.

"Little Phil" Ordered by the President to Proceed to the Seat of Trouble—Troops Going Forward—The Real Situation.

WICHITA, Kan., July 11.—Dispatches from the territory leave little doubt that the situation there is more menacing than has been admitted by the authorities, and prompt action by the department is necessary to prevent an outbreak. Agent Dyer, under instructions from the commissioner of Indian affairs, undertook to make a census of the Cheyenne, but was stopped by the "good" soldiers who threatened with death any who should report for enrollment, at the same time placing two of their number as guards over the agent's office. They stayed upon the farm and threatened Dyer with death if he persisted in carrying out his orders. They openly declared that Dyer must go, as he restricted their liberties. Dyer has simply been trying to keep them at work. Last night Wednesday a party of painted "good" soldiers rode into the agency and called for the agent. They were told that he had gone over to Fort Reno, and after a short council the Indians rode away. Their spokesman was the same man who cut the telegraph wires at the cantonment. The officers at Fort Reno say that it is their intention to bring all these disorderly bands into subjection, and they are waiting the arrival of reinforcements that have been ordered, as a greater force must be concentrated at Reno or the cantonment.

The Government Means Business. Going to Make Good Indians.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Col. Sheridan, of his staff, left Washington Friday night for the scene of the Cheyenne troubles in the Indian territory. He will personally conduct the campaign against the Indians, if necessary, and it is understood that a telegram already sent to Gen. Miles indicates that the soldiers are to be immediately engaged, even if it involves the wholesale slaughter of the Indians. All the available troops are being rapidly concentrated for the purpose of a vigorous campaign if this proves necessary.

Col. Brooks, commanding the department of Montana, has telegraphed Adj. Gen. Drum that the Canadian authorities have notified him that twenty-five lodges of Canadian Indians, under a son of Big Bear, are making their way to the United States border, presumably for the purpose of joining the Indians on the Crow reservation in Montana. If these Indians succeed in getting to Montana they will form a disturbing element and cause great trouble among the Crow Indians. The war department will take prompt measures to prevent the invasion.

Gen. Sheridan's departure for the Indian territory was at the instance of the president, who on Friday addressed the following letter to that officer:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1886.—LIEUT. GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN: Sir, in view of the serious disturbances that may occur among the Indians now in the Indian territory, and the fact that you are a man of proven ability and courage, I deem it desirable that you proceed at once to the location where trouble is being apprehended, and stay with the troops in command as to the steps to be taken to prevent disorder and depredations by the Indians and as to the disposition of the troops.

Your acquaintance with the history and the habits and customs of these Indians leads me also to request that you make statements on their part, as to any real or fancied injury or insult toward them, or any other cause that may have led to the content, and to inform yourself generally as to their condition.
You are justified in assuming them that any cause of complaint will be fully examined by the authorities here, and if wrong exists they shall be remedied.
I think I hardly need add that you must be fully assured of the determination on the part of the government to enforce their peaceful conduct, and try all the power it has at hand to prevent and punish acts of lawlessness and any outrages upon our settlers. Yours truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Movements of Troops.
OMAHA, Neb., July 11.—The immediate dispatch of twelve companies of infantry from the department of the Platte to Indian territory was ordered Friday night by the military authorities at Chicago. The order was that the companies were in review, and the utmost haste was necessary. Within three hours the troops had packed their kits, marched five miles from Fort Omaha to the depot, and were rolling southward on the Great Northern. Missouri Pacific. Three companies went from this point. Three more will go from Fort Sidney, four from Fort Russell, and two from Fort Steele. They will rendezvous at Crossfield, a terminal point of the Kansas Southern railway, and from there march to the scene of trouble. The Indians have cut all telegraph wires, and no particulars of the revolt are obtainable.

Big Bear's Back.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 11.—The commander of the Utah army, Gen. Crook, received telegraphic orders Friday morning to have six companies of infantry ready for marching at a moment's notice. It is not known where the troops are to be sent, but are presumed to be going to Indian territory, where the Cheyenne Indians are threatening an outbreak, or Colorado, where the southern Utes are showing signs of going on the warpath.

A Battle Reported.
COLORADO CITY, Tex., July 11.—News was received in this city Friday of a battle fought between cowboys and Indians on the New Mexican ranch of J. B. Stanger, near Colorado City. It is reported that sixty Indians and sixteen cowboys were killed. The reports create great excitement and details are anxiously awaited.

How Are the Mighty Fallen?
BOSTON, July 11.—James Dripp, the man who rescued fifty-seven persons from death in the Stanger ranch disaster, is now seventy years old, and who received in token of his efforts a gold medal from the humane society, was brought before the municipal court Friday morning charged with assault and battery upon his wife. The case was continued. His model is in pawn.

The Terrible Floods in Austria.
VIENNA, July 11.—The floods in Austria continue to cause great damage. The loss by the waterspout which recently deluged Pesth is estimated at \$200,000. Dozens of villages and towns of thousands of acres of crops are under water in south Hungary, causing an almost total suspension of harvesting in that region.

Why Jonas Was Objected To.
FRENCH, July 11.—It is semi-officially announced that the appointment of Mr. Jonas United States consul at Prague was objected to on account of that gentleman's known animosity toward Austria.

Furnished rooms for rent and wife, or single gentlemen, at 25 South Jackson street.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Governor Hendry, of Ohio, has consented to accept a re-nomination.

Black Rock, Ireland, during a musical entertainment, the British flag was hoisted down and replaced by a green flag.

The deaths from cholera in Spain, Thursday, were 680, and the number of new cases 1,438. It is now hoped that Madrid will escape the scourge.

Secretary Whitney contemplates an entire reorganization of the nine government navy yards in a short time, and an investigation of their books and papers, with this in view, is now in progress.

Charles Villiers, of Highland Home, S. C., who compelled a number of ladies to present him with locks of their hair, while he flourished his revolver in their faces, was riddled with bullets by a band of masked men while being taken to jail.

When William H. Bradley, the aged son of St. George's church in New York, was sentenced Friday to twenty years in the state prison for criminal assaults upon two little girls, he sank to the floor in a senseless heap, and was removed to a hospital.

Governor Hendry's request of the president for the position of government director of the Union Pacific railway, declined by the president. Mr. Harrison is a "liberal Republican."

The June report of the agricultural department estimates the coming wheat crop at 353,000,000 bushels. Ninety-four million acres have been planted, or sown, which averages 3.75 bushels per acre. The wheat crop in Michigan, as estimated by the state board of agriculture will be 25,373,032 bushels, an increase of 355,497 bushels over the crop of last year. The area of corn in Illinois is much greater than last season, and present indications point to an average yield per acre.

News from the Strike Centers.
CHICAGO, July 11.—Fourteen of the car conductors who were discharged from the recent strike of street cars, and whose discharge was the cause of the recent strike, have been reinstated by President Jones, in accordance with his promise to the strikers to investigate their cases, and discharge them if they had not been discharged for just cause.

Dispatches from Cleveland state that everything is quiet there. The strikers have resolved to demand of the companies that if an agreement as to wages can not be reached, those of them who were discharged from their native land to take the place of strikers two years ago, be sent back home by the same companies. Four of the strikers have been arrested.

The mills at East Saginaw were visited Friday by a crowd of about 1,000 strikers, and forced to close. The manufacturers declare that they will not accede to the demands of the strikers. There is considerable excitement.

At Bay City everything is quiet, and it is expected that matters will soon be satisfactorily settled.

At Springfield, Ill., the Washburn company is engaged in removing the machinery of its shops to other plants, because of the strike, and that the company is not protected.

The Tories Amaze Parrels.
LONDON, July 11.—The first sign of a disagreement between the Conservatives and the Tories, after the general election, is an inquiry into the reasons for the dismissal of Police Inspector Murphy, who was active in securing the exposure of the disgusting practices of certain Dublin Castle officials some time ago. The Tories declared that the government had found sufficient reason to exist for the dismissal.

Mr. Parrell declared to the house of commons that he was not in a position to manage. His words and manner implied that the Irish party will treat the matter seriously.

Decrease in German Emigration.
BERLIN, July 11.—The number of emigrants from the port of Bremen to the United States during June was 1,306 less than the corresponding month of 1885. The total decrease for the six months of 1886 has been 12,971.

Gymnastic Societies in Trouble.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Two Alsatian gymnastic societies have been dissolved by the governor general, after a long and having offered insults to the German flag.

The Spanish-American Negotiations.
MADRID, July 11.—United States Minister Parker has suspended the negotiations with Spain for a new commercial treaty with the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MOST PERFECT MADE
Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

M. ZWICKY'S SON'S MAGIC SOAP
"MAGIC in the LAUNDRY!"
Zwicky's Magic Soap is all Wagon Goods. It is the best soap in the world for washing clothes, and it is the best soap in the world for washing dishes. It is the best soap in the world for washing everything.

M. ZWICKY'S SON'S Florida Boquet MUSK ROSE.
Zwicky's Florida Boquet Musk Rose is the best soap in the world for washing clothes, and it is the best soap in the world for washing dishes. It is the best soap in the world for washing everything.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE
C. E. MOSELEY, Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 14th. HARRY MINER'S Silver King
Grandest of all successes, will be presented in all its magnificence, including the Grand Double Stage!

Harvest Supplies AT LOW PRICES. EVERYTHING TO EAT AND DRINK OF THE BEST QUALITY AT W. TEA VANKIRK'S
No. 23 Main Street, - Janesville, Wis.

Choice Minnesota Flour Cheap.

DR. WILLIAMS, 180 Wisconsin St. Milwaukee, Wis.
Scientific Home Remedy, a positive cure for 1. RHEUMATISM, 2. BLOOD DISORDERS, 3. NERVOUS DEBILITY, 4. CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, 5. BRONCHITIS, 6. ASTHMA, 7. COUGHS, 8. COLIC, 9. DIARRHOEA, 10. DYSENTERY, 11. HEMORRHOIDS, 12. LEUCORRHOEA, 13. MENSTRUATION, 14. PAIN IN THE SIDE, 15. PAIN IN THE BACK, 16. PAIN IN THE LIMBS, 17. PAIN IN THE HEAD, 18. PAIN IN THE EYES, 19. PAIN IN THE EARS, 20. PAIN IN THE THROAT, 21. PAIN IN THE CHEST, 22. PAIN IN THE STOMACH, 23. PAIN IN THE LIVER, 24. PAIN IN THE SPLEEN, 25. PAIN IN THE PANCREAS, 26. PAIN IN THE GALLBLADDER, 27. PAIN IN THE UTERUS, 28. PAIN IN THE VAGINA, 29. PAIN IN THE BLADDER, 30. PAIN IN THE RECTUM, 31. PAIN IN THE ANUS, 32. PAIN IN THE PERINEUM, 33. PAIN IN THE SCROTUM, 34. PAIN IN THE TESTES, 35. PAIN IN THE EPIDIDYMIS, 36. PAIN IN THE SEMINAL VESICLE, 37. PAIN IN THE PROSTATE, 38. PAIN IN THE URETHRA, 39. PAIN IN THE VULVA, 40. PAIN IN THE CLITORIS, 41. PAIN IN THE LABIA, 42. PAIN IN THE PENIS, 43. PAIN IN THE GLANS, 44. 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